

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

Poisonous Candles.—The attention of the Westminster Medical Society, at their last, and at a previous sitting, was directed to a subject materially affecting the public health—that of white arsenic having been detected to a considerable extent in some candles lately come much into use. It appears that these candles, which are very much in appearance like wax, owe their beauty and brilliancy in burning to arsenic, which fact has been proved by experiments made by Mr. Everett, the lecturer on Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, and Mr. Phillips, of St. Thomas's Hospital. Dr. Scott also stated that two manufacturers of these new German wax lights had acknowledged to him that the quantity used was one part of white arsenic to twenty-seven parts of fatty matter. Considerable discussion ensued in the society as to the effect of such a quantity of a deleterious substance like arsenic being consumed in this way in houses or crowded churches—in some of which they had been lately introduced, as also in theatres. From the known ill effects of this mineral on those persons who are in the habit of using it in various manufactures, as well as the wretched breath and short lives of miners in Saxony and other parts from which it is procured, in combination with other substances, most of the members were led to consider its effects would be exceedingly injurious to health, and that it was right the public should be made acquainted with the fact. One or two members stated that they had used the candles for some time without experiencing any ill effects, while others of a weaker habit of body had found them injurious. The candle may be known to contain white arsenic, if, on blowing it out, the wick smells like garlic; a fact indicating the presence of metallic arsenic, in which state a small portion only of the mineral is—the great proportion being white arsenic—the most deadly form of the poison. The lights in question are sold cheap, and in many instances a fraud is practised on the public by the substitution of them for true wax lights; the fraud may be detected by the test we have mentioned.

Mr. Crosse's New Insects.—A letter from Mr. Crosse, to a friend in London, accompanying thirty of his newly formed insects, preserved in spirits of wine, has been published. From this letter we extract the following passages:—"I am quite as much surprised, and quite as much in the dark about this affair as I was at first. I have had lately several new families of them, and have them at this present time growing on a piece of iron wire plunged into silicic acid of potash, and a quarter of an inch under the surface of the fluid, at the positive pole of a battery consisting of twenty pairs of small zinc and copper cylinders. I likewise have them forming on the surface of constantly electrified sulphate of copper, at the edge of the fluid, and strangely mixed up with crystals of sulphate of copper. In fact, I have them in all stages, from their earliest formation to their full perfection, and crawling about pretty nimbly. Most of their formations took place in the dark. The access of light is very prejudicial to them, as far as I have observed. I have had hundreds of vessels of the same water as that used in the solution in the same room, and in other rooms, with not the slightest appearance of a similar insect, or the germ of one. In one of these experiments the vessel was covered with paper, and yet the insects were formed as before. My friend Mr. — has seen and pretty closely examined with a powerful lens their different appearances, and they have been seen by a great number of persons. I believe the younger insects have only six legs, and, when more advanced, eight, and this is, I understand, not uncommon in the mite genus. Although these insects are formed either below the surface, or at the edge of an electrified fluid, yet, when once they have left it, they are drowned on falling into it.

Several months ago, the parents of a young lady at Tours, Mlle. B., were extremely urgent for her marrying a cousin of the same name; but having formed an attachment to another gentleman, she declared that she would rather die first, or enter a convent. This alternative being refused her, she eloped with her lover, but they were overtaken, and the fugitive maid brought back to the paternal mansion, and afterwards kept in a convent for six weeks. At the end of this period, appearing to be overcome by the importunities of her parents, she consented to give her hand to her cousin, and their marriage took place in due form before the civil magistrate. The wedding party returned to the house of the bride's parents, previous to resorting to the church for the nuptial benediction. During this short interval the young lady disappeared, and every search and inquiry for her was completely baffled till the 7th instant, when the disconsolate bridegroom, while wandering on the heights which command the Loire, had his attention attracted by a crowd collected on the bank to view the steamer from the Upper Loire, which had got aground on the sands of Saint Pierre des Corps. How penetrating are the eyes of Love and Jealousy! Our deserted husband from this distance descried on the deck of the boat his lost fair one, and, by her side, the destroyer of his peace, in the garb of a sailor. With all speed Mr. B. hastened to the Commissary of Police, who, with two of his myrmidons, got into a small boat, and without loss of time, returned with the two fugitives in custody. They were afterwards sent to Tours, where, no doubt, their romance will be finally wound up in the Tribunal of Correctional Police.

Abdel Kader has named, as his representative at Algiers, M. Garvarine, Consul of the United States, and has announced the nomination in a somewhat curious letter, with his "Greeting to the Consul, Charles Garvarine, and to all who follow the path of justice." After the usual Mahometan formula of "Homage to God, who is the only God," etc., the Emir bestows an eulogium on the Consul, as "a man of sense and of heart," and, consequently, as "a fit intermediary agent to perpetuate friendship and reciprocal relations" between the French and the Arabs. Abdel Kader also proposes to "think through the medium of M. Garvarine, to charge him with all useful operations, to leave all affairs under his direction, expecting to be informed by him of all matters in Algiers, in opposition to his (Abdel Kader's) interests." M. Garvarine is to represent Abdel Kader on all questions, the Emir sincerely "desiring the good of all, the tranquillity and pecuniary advantage of all the world, peace among all the tribes, and security on the roads." This singular document is dated 9th Erdjet, 1253, (9th October, 1837), and signed Sidj Alahy Abd El-Kader Ben Bahi Eddin, Emir of the Faithful, and Vicar of the Most Powerful and Most Holy.

We take the following extraordinary account of an earthquake from a letter, dated Agram, in Croatia, October 15: "On the first day of this month,

low moaning sounds began to be heard, as if from under the earth, which terrified the cattle in the fields, and brought the wild animals of the forests almost into the town; while birds of prey perching on the houses, suffered themselves to be taken without resistance. This continued till three in the afternoon of the 6th, when an explosion similar to a salvo of artillery took place, and the earth began to quake. These detonations were repeated every half hour till the evening. During the night they were less frequent and less violent; in the morning of the 7th, there were two successive explosions, after which the shocks ceased entirely. The inhabitants fled to the fields; all the furniture of the houses was thrown down, and several buildings were destroyed. No human life was lost by these accidents, but three women and two children died, it is said, of fatigue and alarm in the fields. The wind blew from the north, and the air was cold; the thermometer standing at 7 degrees of Reaumur, or 47 3-4 of Fahrenheit."

We quote the following from the Commerce:—Several opposition deputies in Paris, conversing the day before yesterday on the result of the elections, expressed their regret at seeing the name of M. Lafitte excluded from the list. "What!" said they, "after the revolution of July, shall M. Lafitte remain absent from the Chamber?" "Well," replied M. Arago, "the seat which M. Lafitte has occupied for twenty-two years, ought never to be filled by another. I propose that it be kept vacant until he comes to resume it." This proposal was unanimously adopted, and all the members present agreed that the first seat at the bottom of the Estrade on the left side, where M. Lafitte has been accustomed to place himself, shall remain unoccupied until their former colleague comes to reclaim it.

According to a letter from St. Petersburg, of the 28th ult., there has lately been discovered in the cellar of a house at Jampol, in Podolia, on the Dniester, formerly inhabited by Ladislav Zagorski, a numerous collection of manuscripts in the Latin, French, Polish, Russian, and Turkish languages, relating to the first dismemberment of Poland. Among them are said to be autograph letters by the Empress Catherine II., Frederic II. of Prussia, the Duke de Choiseul, Minister of Louis XV., the Sultan Mustapha, the Khan of the Tartars, and other great personages of that epoch. They have been ordered to be immediately transferred to the Imperial Archives at St. Petersburg.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has adopted the reduced duties proposed by the government on the importation of hosiery, earthenware, porcelain, linen, woollen cloths, glass, and chemical productions. A strong opposition was raised to the duty of five per cent on glass, which was formerly prohibited; and it was carried only by a majority of one, the numbers being 32 for, and 31 against, to come into force in 1839. The estimates for 1838, of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for his department, amount to 751,000 francs.

An experiment is about to be made in the Place de la Concorde, which, if successful, will be of great importance. The carriage way at the entrance of the Champs Elysees is being formed with artificial paving stones, composed of a mixture of flints and pounded free stone, made into a brick like form, about 4 inches thick, and 9 inches square, strongly cemented together with asphaltum. They are laid like ordinary paving stones, on a bed of sand, and bitumen is poured into the interstices between the blocks in a boiling state. From the great traffic that constantly takes place there, a better spot could not be chosen for the experiment.

From the New York Star.

THE SEA! THE SEA!

SOLO AND CHORUS FOR FORTY.

O! O! O! the great O! C!
The bold, the false, the ever free!
Without a check, without a frown,
He runneth away with half a crown;
He laughs at the laws, he braves the skies,
And like the great old Serpent, lies—
Hurrah for O! C! hurrah for O! C!
We are the Boys to back an M. P.
We say with the eyes, we follow the nose,
And cry "Heart! Heart!" when his trumpet he blows,
If the boys would rise and force repeal,
The better, the better—"tis 'Head or Tail'!"
Solo—Principal base.

I love, O! how I love to guide,
To guide—the fierce, the furious, and thronging tide;
When every wave d-mns the throne,
Or whippers a curse in treason's tone;
And notes that the world he turned upside down,
And snatches the miter to peck at the crown.
I never land on the Gem's Green shore,
But I bether the great Gulls more and more,
And blarney of 'wounds' and a 'bleeding breast',
Like a bird that is seeking to feather its nest;
And a well-feathered nest mine's like to be,
For I pluck the green geese plenty.
The duns looked blue, my cash grew stint
In the happy hour when I raised the rind—
And the shillings glistered and the pennies rolled,
And the dull fools bared their bags of gold,
And never was heard such a hullabaloo,
As the boys set up at the welcome view.
I have lived since then by clamour and strife,
Winter and Summer a beggar's life—
With brass to spare and bumping in store,
And grant what they will, I'll howl for more;
For wealth, however it gained may be,
Shall come to the pocket of Dan O'C.

Full chorus of all the Reformers—
For wealth shall come to the Reformer O'C.

Bear Hunting in Sweden and Norway.—At Haga (near the frontiers of Norway,) we first heard great complaints of the bears in the neighboring forests, and of the ravages they had made among the cattle. A fortnight before, three had been killed by the peasantry, which they described as being as large as the small horses that drew our vehicle, and of the black species. For the purpose of destroying them, the peasants assemble in large numbers, and extending themselves in a line, beat through the part of the forest where they are supposed to be, uttering, at the same time, loud shouts, and firing occasionally their guns. The bears being thus disturbed assemble together, sometimes to the number of twenty, and the hunters then collecting their forces, surround them and commence a general fire upon the foe. This kind of hunting is attended, to those who pursue it singly, with considerable danger; as, if the first shot miss, or any other part than the head be wounded, the enraged animal rushes upon the aggressor, whose only dependence must then be upon his own speed, though by retreating quickly behind a tree, if he have sufficient agility, he may have a chance of escaping. In Norway, however, as in the northern parts of Sweden, the peasant undaunted goes thus in pursuit of the bear unattended, relying upon his own skill, and generally returns triumphant. Sometimes he takes along with him two or three small dogs, which, when the bear is found by barking around him, divert his attention from the hunter, who is thus enabled to get a cer-

tain shot. In this manner a peasant in the neighborhood of Kongsvinger, in Norway, who was celebrated for his address in this kind of hunting, had, in a very short time, destroyed six of these animals. An instance of singular courage took place the preceding winter at Haga, in a peasant, who, searching for his cow, found a large bear making a repast on her. Unterrified, though armed only with his hatchet, he, without hesitation, attacked it, and had the good fortune to come off victorious, without sustaining any injury.

—Sir Arthur Capell Brooke's Travels in Sweden, &c.

The celebrated robber Cardelas, who was executed at Madrid on the 3d ult. for stealing various articles from Maria Christina's Marchande de Modes, proceeded to the place of execution decked with diamonds, which he presented to the executioner and his men.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

Under the auspices of the "Native American Association of the United States," the subscriber proposes to publish a paper with the above title at Washington City.

The object of this paper will be the repeal of the Naturalization Law, the re-establishment of the declining character of the Native American, and to assert those rights guaranteed to us by the charter of the Revolution, and re-secured by the brilliant victories of the late war.

In stating the objects of this publication, we imply the existence of a party adverse to those interests so established; and the history of latter days, warrants the belief, that such a party is in existence, but it is one which we must meet and combat on the threshold of our country. The political revolution which we witness in England, and which is extending itself gradually, but surely, over the continent of Europe, is one indicative of the restless and daring spirit of the age. A contest between the aristocratic and democratic principles, in which the crumbling but still gigantic power of hereditary right, is vainly opposing itself to the right of the people to be heard in the Legislative Councils, in proportion to their numbers. Out of these two great parties, the Whigs and Conservatives or Tories, has sprung another powerful body, called Radicals, equally obnoxious to both of the two chief contending parties. The Conservatives fear it with a shuddering and overwhelming fear; and the Whigs, who go for liberal, but not destructive reform, dread this third estate in the realm, because it is composed of the violent elements of society, and disposed to go to the lengths of a revolution or a civil war: consequently, it is the object with both Whigs and Tories, to rid the country of this dangerous intermediate party, and no other surer means is offered than to ship them to our shores. Hence the overwhelming arrival of emigrants. It is nonsense to talk of their innate love of the "democratic principle;" they are nothing more nor less than the materials with which factious leaders in England had determined to foment society; overthrow peace and government; track the land with their bloody footsteps; and pollute every consecrated avenue, leading to the edifice of the British laws. In future numbers of this paper, it will be the duty of its conductor, to substantiate these charges by proofs derived from English writers, and explain the anomaly of a civilized country deluging a land with which it is at peace, by treaty and interest, with the most terrible means of legal and political destruction.

Leaving their own land trembling with the electric elements of a great political storm, branded by the good and patriotic, destitute of principle, anxious for power as the means of wealth, regardless of the ties of civil restraint, reared in the Lazarhouses of overtaxed and discontented parishes, hated and detested from their youth to their maturity, these vast hordes of modern Huns, place their feet upon our soil, ignorant of our customs, regardless of our laws, and careless of those great cementing qualities that bind us together a united and happy people.

To counteract evil influence, arising from whatever cause, the public press has been found at all times, since the glorious era of its discovery, an efficient agent. Its influence goes forth upon the four winds of heaven, and its high voice is heard in the four quarters of the earth. Its eloquence rings in the congregated councils of nations, and it speaks as a Prophet and a Preacher, to the oppressed of all climes. Its influence is felt in proportion to the cause it advocates. All times have tested its power—all causes have acknowledged its aid—and it is now proposed, that the cause of our country and our countrymen, should be supported and made manifest through this great organ.

The times are ripe for our purpose. The system with England to flood this country, has proved of advantage to her taxed landholders—her impoverished parishes—to her government, her aristocracy, and her king. Her ministry have determined to eradicate an evil, not by the enactment of a salutary law, but by the perpetration of an outrage and an injury. The other nations of Europe and the Eastern World, will, and are following, her example. India and China will doubtless take the epidemic of emigration, and to secure themselves against the chances of a plague, the filthy victims of the wrath of heaven, will be shipped to our hospitable shores.

To help to stay this desecrating tide, will be our high and chiefest aim, and we appeal to the well-judging of all parties, to aid us in the undertaking. In this cause we recognise no minor creed. We look not at the mansion of our President, with an ambition to place any particular individual there; but our eyes will be kept steadfast to the rock of American principles. We will see nothing but the banner of our native land streaming over the extreme confines of our country, and to our ears will come no other prayer than the true American worship, around the altar of American liberty.

The minor objects of the paper will be the advancement of our own indigenous literature: and while we are willing and ready to pay the highest tribute of merited respect to the literature of other lands, we will not do it at the expense of a native, whose works are not read, because he has not the stamp of a Murray on his title page, or the approbation of a Blackwood on the outside cover of his volume. We will not carry the war of our principles against the shrines of genius—they are sacred, most peculiarly so to our heart, and are above the changing phases of the political dramas. Current intelligence shall be regularly given.

The proceedings of Congress will be condensed, and sketches of speeches and speakers given during the Session, with lively outline of events as they transpire at the Seat of Government. In no instance will party politics be allowed to bias the editorial pen, but men will be treated with impartiality, and opinion with the utmost and most delicate respect.

HENRY J. BRENT.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens; and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for none other, in order to preserve our institutions pure and unpoluted, we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, and cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Basing, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government; and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization law by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, *ex post facto* laws; the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization, is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born equally free; to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, bound together by sympathies, the result of a common political origin; and to be national, we must cherish the native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived, when the Americans should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear-sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores; when every wind that blows wafts the ragged paupers to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of those wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion, and her character, as a separate people, high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization law.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State Governments.

Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country wrong who, having the power, shall place a stranger in office who will be a competent native willing to accept.

Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand to, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected, with any religious sect or denomination; leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith; adhering, for ourselves, to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Seventh. That this Association shall be styled the "Native American Association of the United States."

Eighth. That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and whose duties shall be therein defined.

Ninth. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.

Tenth. That the President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed necessary.

A. LEE'S Lottery and Exchange Office, 5 doors east of the National Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, where the United States on hand a fine selection of Tickets, in all the various Lotteries now drawing under the management of D. S. Gregory & Co. All orders promptly attended to.

M. W. BANNERMAN respectfully informs the public, that he continues to execute Engraving in all its various branches; also Copperplate printing. Aug. 10—1f

SOFAS AND CABINET WAREHOUSES.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have on hand, and will manufacture, on order, the following articles:—

CABINET FURNITURE AND SOFAS.
Of all kinds, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Persons furnishing will do well to give us a call at our Warehouses, Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Capitol gate and the Railroad depot. Our stock on hand consists of—

Sofas, Lounges, and Sofa Bedsteads
Columns and Plain Sideboards
Dressing, Column, and Plain Bureaus
Centre, Dining, Side, Pier, Card and Breakfast Tables
Mahogany, Maple, and Poplar Bedsteads
Ladies' Cabinets, Bookcases
Wardrobes, Wash-stands
Mahogany, Rocking, and Parlor Chairs; and every other article in the Cabinet line.

Furniture repaired, and old furniture taken in exchange for new. Funerals attended to, and every requisite furnished. G. W. DONN & Co.

N. B. Individual notes taken in payment of debts, or for furniture. Aug. 10—1f

SAMUEL DE VAUGHAN, CUPPER, LEECHER, AND BLEEDER.

HAS on hand, and will constantly keep a large supply of the celebrated Leeches. He can be found at all hours at his residence on 9th street, three doors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Gunton's Drug Store. Aug. 26—y

DANIEL PIERCE respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his Umbrella Manufactory to the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, immediately opposite his former stand, and next door to the Native American Hotel. Persons having Umbrellas to cover, or repair, are respectfully solicited to call as above.

P. S. As several Umbrellas have lost the names by removing, the owners would much oblige if they would come and designate their Umbrellas. Sept. 23—3m

FRENCH LESSONS.—Mons. Abadie has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, and its vicinity, that he continues to give lessons in his own native language at his rooms, or private families and academies, at a moderate price. For particulars apply at this office.

Abadie, French grammar and course of French Literature, for sale at all the book-stores.

NOTICE.—J. PERKINS, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, has removed from his old stand, to one door east of the Native American Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, where he will be pleased to attend to those who may favor him with their custom. He has employed experienced hands to do Burnish, Gilt Looking-glasses, Picture Frames, &c., in fashionable superior style of workmanship. Old frames regilt, as when new, all of which will be supplied to order, at lower prices than can be procured elsewhere.

THE AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY.

A Magazine of Poetry, Biography, and Criticism, to be published Monthly, with splendid illustrations on steel.

WHILE nearly every other country of the old world boasts its collected body of national poetry, on which the seal of a people's favorable judgment has been set, and which exhibits to foreign nations, in the most striking light, the progress of civilization and literary refinement among its inhabitants; while England, especially, proudly displays to the world a *corpus poetarum*, the lustre of whose immortal wreath has shed a brighter glory upon her name than the most splendid triumphs which her statesmen and her soldiers have achieved, our own country appears to be destitute of poetic honors.

Appears, we say, for although no full collection of the *chef d'œuvre* of our writers has been made, yet there exist, and are occasionally to be met with, productions of American poets which will bear comparison with the noblest and most polished efforts of European genius, and which claim for America as high a rank in the scale of literary elevation as is now ceded to older, and, in some respects, more favored lands.

Impressed with the correctness of this judgment, we propose to issue a monthly magazine which shall contain, in a perfect, unadorned form, the most meritorious and beautiful effusions of the poets of America, of the past and present time, with such introductory, critical, and biographic notices, as shall be necessary to a correct understanding of the works presented to the reader, and to add interest to the publication. Those who imagine that there exists a dearth of materials for such an undertaking; who believe that the Aonian Muses have confined their richest favors to our transatlantic brethren to the exclusion of native genius, will be surprised to learn that we are already in possession of more than two hundred volumes of the productions of American bards, from about the year 1680 to the present day. Nor is it from these alone that materials may be drawn. There are but few writers in our country who pursue authorship as a vocation, and whose works have been published in a collected form. Our poets, especially, have generally written for particular occasions, with the remembrance of which their productions have gone to rest, or their effusions have been carelessly inserted in periodicals of slight merit and limited circulation, where they were unlikely to attract notice to themselves, or draw attention to their authors. The grass of the fields, and the flowers of the wilderness, are growing over the ashes of many of the highly gifted who, through the wild and romantic regions of our republic, have scattered poetry in "ingots, bright from the mint of genius," and glowing with the impress of beauty and the spirit of truth, a quantity sufficient, were it known and appreciated as it would be in other countries, to secure to them an honorable reputation throughout the world. Such were HANCOCK, author of "Crystalline," and the "Fever Dream;" SANDS, author of "Yamoyden;" WALTON, author of "The Age of Benevolence;" ROBINSON, author of "The Savage;" LITTLE, the sweet and tender poet of Christian feeling; the lamented BRAINARD, and many beside, whose writings are almost unknown, save by their kindred associates and friends.

With the names of those poets who, within the last few years, have extended the reputation of American literature beyond the Atlantic, Bryant, Dana, Percival, Sprague, Sigourney, Whittier, &c., the public are familiar; and we can assure them that there exist, though long forgotten and unknown, a mine of poetic wealth, varied, and extensive, which will supply ready the labor of exploring it, and add undying lustre to the crown which encircles the brow of American genius. In the publication now proposed, we shall rescue from the oblivion to which they have long been consigned, and embalm in a bright and imperishable form the numberless "gems of purest genius" of our country, and we are confident that every lover of his native land will regard our enterprise as patriotic, and deserving the support of the citizens of the United States, as tending to elevate the character of the country in the scale of nations, and assert its claims to the station to which the genius of its children entitles it. With this conviction we ask the patronage of the community to aid us in our undertaking, conscious that we are meriting its support by exhibiting to the world, and to our own eyes, the support of the strength of her Hercules in childhood, is destined ere long to cope in the arena of literature with the lands which, for centuries, have boasted their civilization and refinement, and justly exulted in the triumphs of their cherished sons in the noblest field which heaven has opened for human intellect.

THE AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY will contain the complete works of a portion of the following—the most popular of our poetic writers—and of the others the best poems, and such as are least generally known:

John Quincy Adams, Washington Allston, Joseph Barber, Joel Barlow, James B. Beane, Elizabeth Barrett, John G. C. Brainerd, James G. Brooks, William Cullen Bryant, Willis Gaylord Clark, Robert S. Coffin, Richard H. Dana, George W. Doane, Joseph Rodman Drake, Timothy Dwight, Elizabeth F. Elliot, Emma C. Embury, Edward Everett, Sumner L. Fairbairn, Philip Freneau, William D. Howland, Hanna F. Gould, Fitz-Greene Halleck, John M. Hawthorn, John A. Hilkhouse, Charles F. Hoffman, Mellen Grenville Neal, John Pendergast, W. O. James G. Percival, John Pierpont, Edward C. Pendergast, George D. Prentice, J. O. Rockwell, Robert O. Sander, Lydia H. Sigourney, Charles Sprague, J. R. Sturges, John T. Swift, Prosper M. Wetmore, John Greenleaf Whittier, Nathaniel P. Willis.

In addition to the poems of the above named authors, selections, comprising the best productions of more than four hundred other American writers, will be given as the work progresses.

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